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Tuesday, December 27, 1910.

"Never again!" But what?

But how about the day after?

Not an uncommon expression: "Such a headache!"

There is more grace in the "Good Fellow Club" than in the big stick.

Those colliding steamships should observe the rule of not hitting below the water belt.

When the Mexican censor slumbers, the correspondent gets busy—and we get the news.

If you kiss a girl against her will, you have to kiss her again in order to keep her mouth shut about it.

They had a good Christmas dinner at the jail, too; which is all very well for those who like to take their Christmas dinners that way.

However "Big Tim" Sullivan may stand with the other New Yorkers, he can hang his hat up with the Bowery boys' any old day.

An unfortunate fellow in Ogden has just been adjudged insane; and rightly so, perhaps, since he attempted to hold up a deputy sheriff.

Having selected a combined Sabbath and Christmas day on which to do their dynamiting, those Los Angeles fiends deserve double condemnation.

In France they have invented safety clothing for aviators; but the drawback to them is that a fellow must fall before he can try 'em out.

Not only do the Mexican insurgents seem to be defeating the government troops right along, but they walk right up and take their guns away from them.

Joe Moskowitz, a rejected suitor in New York, said he killed his former sweetheart because she called him a lemon. It certainly was a mistake on her part. He's a peach, he is.

Local speaker denounces the Christmas custom because it promotes good feeling and charity among mankind on but one day in the year. But better on one day than on none at all.

Doctor Cook declares that Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, is guilty of "steeping low to get the public attention." Evidently determined to furnish convincing proof that he is really the Dippy Doc.

Eastern legislatures are said to be getting ready for action. Don't need to here. The Federal bunch has already acted for them. All they have to do is to imitate a Mormon conference and meet and "sustain."

The Young Men's Republican club is preparing a reception to be given to the Republican members of the incoming Legislature. They presumably assume that to omit the Democratic members elect will not materially lessen the company.

A Montana man who committed suicide had things all arranged so that his body would burn after death; but the concussion of the gun put out the candles. However, it is possible that in a sense the burning is only postponed for a time.

We see that a popular young man of Ogden, who has received a Carnegie

hero medal for bravery, has just been married. Shouldn't wonder but some grumpy old bachelor will grumpily remark that for his latest act the young man deserves further and greater recognition by Uncle Andy.

THE CHRISTMAS OBSERVANCES.

The Christmas observances this year in Salt Lake City were universal and of the most kindly character, as was appropriate to the season. Very earnest efforts were made in numerous ways to extend the Christmas spirit of helpfulness and good will; and these efforts were thorough as never before, reaching throughout the city, and we believe that there was no case of neglect—all were benefited by the extending of the helpful hand.

Not only were the poor cared for, but the wretched because of their own faults were also remembered. Those in prison were fed abundantly of the good things of life, and special exercises designed to alleviate, if but for a time, their despair were had. And all this necessarily had an important effect in modifying the feeling underlying hard conditions.

It was a white Christmas in more ways than one; white covered the face of the earth, and white was the feeling in every heart. It is good for humanity to have such observances, and the exhibition of the kindly sentiments and humane acts which the sentiments inspire. And it is good for Salt Lake to have had this baptism of Christmas love and good cheer.

OVER-USE OF IRRIGATION.

The unanimous testimony of all practical men who are farming on scientific foundations, applied especially to this arid region, is that too much water is used in irrigation. Some good crops can be raised without irrigation, through diligent culture and the faithful application of correct principles. It then would seem that a little water, a fraction of the amount heretofore considered necessary, should be ample to raise good crops every year.

Another thing in this same connection everyone knows to be true; that is, that irrigators habitually overflow their lands; the water runs off on to lands that are below, and upon the streets and roads, damaging the roadways, and often absolutely ruining good, fertile farms that have to receive this overflow water. A good many tracts of land in this valley that were valuable farms years ago are now abandoned, because they have been drowned out and the soil killed with alkali washed down from lands above them. Some of the most bitter lawsuits that have ever been fought out in our courts have been because of such overflow and damage to land.

The newer irrigation farming undertakes to provide against this, and to limit the water that any one may take for irrigation purposes to that which can be beneficially used upon the land which he cultivates. We believe that here is the true measure for the application of water to lands by way of irrigation and appropriation. No one should be allowed to take more water than he can beneficially use on his land, is the new doctrine. The time has come when waste of irrigation water is a sin against the community at large. For an irrigator to hold fast to his right to use more water than he can beneficially apply, is a wrong to the community in that it prevents the reclamation of more land and thereby a rightful addition to the wealth of the community.

In all this, we would by no means be understood as wishing to deprive anyone of his just claims, or of his primary water rights. Those rights should be retained in full force and vigor to the utmost extent of beneficial use. But why should anyone wish to retain the right to use, and actually to use, water which not only is of no benefit to him, but which may become, and usually does become, not only a waste, but a menace and damage to himself and his neighbors.

Heretofore, the litigation upon water-rights here has been on a basis quite different from the utility idea. It has been based in all cases, so far as we have noticed, upon quantity of water claimed and available in the stream of supply. In some years there would be so much water that even those who were disposed to be profuse in its use would have more than they cared to put on their land. In other years of scarcity, there would be trouble about the distribution of the water among those who were entitled to it. And the courts, when the disputes came before them, have universally adjusted the dispute on the basis of quantity of water in the stream, apportioning the whole stream to those who could show their right of use, the primary water-right being the foundation for the judgments rendered.

It would be quite a different proposition if the court judgments were based on the right of beneficial use, rather than of absolute quantity, especially if this beneficial use were brought down to the standard of modern scientific requirements as to the quantity of water necessary to raise crops every year. It is understood that the dry farms have to lie fallow every other year in order to produce good crops; but surely a fractional part of the quantity of water usually applied to the land would make it available every year. And with this new and better application of water, limiting it to the real needs of the soil, there would be opportunity for a

wonderful enlargement of the area of cultivated lands in Utah.

DR. COOK'S CHANGED ATTITUDE.

Doctor Cook appears to be recovering his nerve now that he has emerged from obscurity and is no more the subject of the fierce condemnation that for a while was visited upon him on the exposure of the falsity of his claim that he had been to the north pole. When he recently emerged after his period of hiding, he gave to Hampton's Magazine a story which is called by that publication "Doctor Cook's Confession." This confession is that the doctor did not insist upon his claim that he was at the pole. He took an apologetic attitude, saying that he did not know whether he had been at the pole or not; and he pleaded for leniency of judgment and that honesty as a man be accorded him in his mistake, apparently admitting freely that mistake was rather more than possible in his claim. In that article he is no longer the discoverer of the north pole, the predecessor of Peary at that remote point of the earth; but is a man pleading to be accepted on the score of manhood and honest intent. At the same time it is clear from his narrative, and from Commander Peary's account, that it was quite impossible that Doctor Cook could have been at the pole.

Now, however, as carried in the telegraphic dispatches yesterday morning, Doctor Cook is disposed to be rampant again and to insist upon the verity of his first reports. He makes a fierce arraignment of Knud Rasmussen, undertaking to convict him of seven separate and distinct falsehoods. But the world will take little interest in a mere quarrel between Doctor Cook and Knud Rasmussen. There appears to be personal feeling in it, although it is certain that Rasmussen at the first was disposed to credit Doctor Cook's claim that he had been at the pole. Had Rasmussen maintained his former attitude, it would have been a strong reinforcement to Doctor Cook. But afterwards Rasmussen changed his mind, professing that the change was brought about through his talk with the two Eskimos who were with Cook on his trip. It is of little consequence whether Rasmussen lied about Cook or not. But it is of the greatest consequence that the truth should be known about Cook's trip and exploration. Enough is known now, however, to make it sure that Cook did not reach the north pole. And really we think that Doctor Cook would be better off if he did not undertake to revive any controversies about this matter, or to insist upon his claim, or to enter into a wrangle with Rasmussen or anybody else. Silence is his best defense, especially if he would have the world do as he asks in his Hampton article, give him credit for mainly effort and true intent.

AS TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma has introduced into the Senate a bill to regulate the identification of advertising in newspapers. The bill is a short one, the text of it being as follows:

That all printed matter intended or paid for as advertisement matter in newspapers or magazines using the mails of the United States shall appear in the advertisement columns and be marked as such, so that the public can understand that such matter is an advertisement.

Section 2. That any violation of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not over \$100 for each offense, and the postmaster-general is authorized to bar such publication from the mails until satisfactory bond is filed against its repetition.

So far as we have noticed, there has been no special adverse comment on this bill by any of the newspapers. Still, it seems rather drastic and needless, and often it would be extremely difficult to draw the line precisely as Senator Owen seeks to do; for there are very large classes of notices that might be taken for advertising, which, in fact, are not paid for. And it would seem a harsh proposition to bar a newspaper from the mails because some postal official might judge that a notice was a paid advertisement, when, in fact, it was not. The line is so difficult to draw that the only real guide to the facts would be the books of the newspaper office. But to make that the test and to investigate the cases, would require the addition of a large number of employees and officials to the postoffice work. And since the Postoffice Department does not pay its way as it is, we doubt very much if Congress will enact any such bill as this of Senator Owen's. And we also doubt if there is any real demand for the enactment of any such measure.

Closely allied to this general proposition is a movement that has been made by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association against the free notice press, the solicitations of the press agent, and of the man who thinks that he can "work" a newspaper and get a free notice in return for a lunch or some other little treat. Two hundred of the members of the association named have signed the following notice, with the agreement to stick to it:

The large number of requests for free publication has become such an abuse that you are hereby notified that the following members of this association ask that you discontinue making any further requests for the publication of reading notices or other free publicity in the columns of their publications.

The theory upon which the publishers sign that notice is perfectly straightforward and sound. Such "working" or free advertising, is unfair competition with legitimate and straight advertising in the first place, and, therefore, clearly objectionable. But it is even more demoralizing to the newspapers that suffer themselves to be thus worked, in that it breaks down their standard of requirement and paralyzes their efforts to live up to strict business principles. It is an eminently sound and just thing that the American Pub-

lishers do when they enforce the rule as above set forth.

THE LOS ANGELES DYNAMITERS.

The country was startled when the Los Angeles Times newspaper plant was blown up, on October 1st. That criminal outrage in which a number of persons lost their lives and great value in property was destroyed was followed by unwise claims on the part of the officers of the law that they had clues which would presently disclose the whole "conspiracy," and fix the guilt upon those who had committed the outrage. The public was assured that within a short time the guilty parties would be known and would be arrested. But weeks and months have gone by, with no apparent progress made in either getting at the facts involved, or the tracing of the connection of anybody with the crime, or the fixing of reasonable probability of guilt upon anyone.

One of the keenest detectives engaged in the case where the Times office was blown up expressed his disgust at the amount of talking that was done and the promises of arrests. His opinion was that nothing could be gained by vain talk; that nothing but mischief could come from unfounded rumors about what the officers of the law were doing, whom they suspected, and how they expected to catch the criminals. This seemed so plain a proposition that it was a surprise to every one concerned to see that the talk was kept up. And thereby every one under suspicion was warned, and every one likely to be shadowed was given notice of the suspicion against him. The result is that nothing has been developed.

And now there is another outrage of a similar kind in the same city. The officers of the law, let us hope, will be more guarded this time, and will give out fewer clues as to those who might be under suspicion of being connected with the crime. In fact, there appears to be a commendable change in the reports; the officers, in place of claiming to know and to have suspicions here and there, now say that they do not know; that the dynamiting must have been done by strangers in the place, and that there is no clue. This is probably the fact. It was the fact with respect to the Times outrage also, in spite of the voluble claims to the contrary. The tactics of claiming to know everything having failed in the Times case, every good law-abiding citizen must be hopeful that the amended tactics in this second dynamiting case will be more fruitful than the methods adopted at the first; for it is of the most overmastering importance that those guilty of these outrageous crimes should be caught and dealt with by the law.

ECONOMIC PROPOSITIONS.

"Every needless automobile," says the evening church organ, "every unnecessary palace, every unprofitable servant, is a loss in the economic sense to the prosperity of the country at large."

That proposition might be carried forward to indefinite length; but perhaps it will serve the purpose to confine consideration to narrower limits. Every pretended prophet who does not prophesy is an unnecessary and expensive encumbrance. Every alleged seer who is unable to foresee beyond the limits of vision of the commonest of his fellows is an economic millstone about the public neck. Every self-appointed revealer who never reveals is an unprofitable servant to those who support him in his position. Each "is a loss in the economic sense to the prosperity of the country at large."

However, we do not expect to see the News betray any concern on that account. It is itself an advocate of wastefulness, in that it urges people to contribute ten per cent of their earnings to be largely squandered upon such public unecessaries. And on that account it is an "unprofitable servant" to the people, and decidedly "a loss in the economic sense" to the prosperity of the State at large.

"VIRTUE AND HONESTY."

Among the church news which was printed in last Saturday's issue of the Desert News appears a short report of the quarterly conference of the Maricopa stake of Zion, which was held at Mesa, Arizona, on December 3rd and 4th.

Describing the proceedings, the report says that Elder Joseph E. Robinson "spoke of the great necessity of the Latter-day Saints living lives of morality, virtue and honesty."

This is the same Elder Joseph E. Robinson whose name appears in our list of new polygamists. On that account, as connected with his admonition at the Maricopa stake conference, we must credit Elder Robinson with possession of an exquisite nerve. We pay this tribute—if such he may regard it to be—for the reason that, in the face of his advocacy of "morality, virtue, and honesty," his own acts would indicate that he personally pays little regard to either. He is immoral because he has broken the moral law, both of the land and of his church, by taking two plural wives since the manifesto of 1890. He cannot possess virtue, in that sense, on account of that very fact. He is not honest, for the reason that he has dishonestly repudiated and broken a solemn contract made in his behalf by those whom he personally regarded as being authorized to make that contract. He has committed two infractions of the covenant with the Nation by which he was made a freeman, with all the rights of American citizenship.

But what are such small matters as immorality, unvirtue and dishonesty to such as Elder Robinson?

Tribune Want Ads.
Bell Main 5200. Independent 360.

TODAY IN HISTORY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

Death of a Great Astronomer.

It is a strange fact that the three men upon whom rests the whole structure of modern scientific astronomy were born within the space of little more than fifteen miles—Newton, Halley and Flamsteed—and it is of record of good authority that the beginning of modern astronomy is fixed upon the date that Flamsteed began his observations at Greenwich.

The discovery of the western hemisphere and southern point of the continent of Africa, so extended the field of navigation that it became a necessity to devise some means that would enable one in a manner to determine at any time just where he was upon the trackless waters. It was a well established fact that in order to reach such a system it would be necessary to gain a more reliable knowledge of the planets.

It was past the middle of the seventeenth century when Le Scour de St. Pierre, a French astronomer, came forward with a theory which he claimed would meet the requirements; but King Charles II. was appalled by the fact that one of his own subjects had exploded St. Pierre's theory, and had issued a learned paper on the subject that was attractive to the nation.

The author of the paper, although hidden behind an assumed name, was discovered to be John Flamsteed, who, to demonstrate the accuracy of his claims, said it would be necessary to make observations of the moon and the fixed stars from a definite observatory through a series of years.

Flamsteed was born on August 19, 1646, and had so far advanced in his astronomical research that when he was twenty-nine years old King Charles, who had completed the Greenwich observatory to provide him with the proper facilities to carry out his project, installed him as the royal astronomical observer in 1675.

Thus started on a utility basis to meet the needs of sailors, the observatory and ultimately became an international institution by its universal acceptance as the zero point of longitude calculations in the construction of maps and charts. While the government continued the observatory, it did not furnish Flamsteed with a single instrument, and he began the work which was to cover a period of nearly half a century.

When Flamsteed died on December 27, 1719, he was succeeded as royal astronomer by Edmund Halley, and the line of his successors who have contributed to the sum total of the science as we enjoy it today contains such names as Bradley, Bessel, Maskelland, Pond, Airy and Christie. The famous observatory which was rebuilt in 1859 crowns an elevation of 150 feet, and the Greenwich park, which affords recreation for so many Londoners, is an historic spot, for it was a royal residence from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century.

It was here that Henry VIII. was born and his two daughters as well, Mary and Elizabeth, who also wore the crown of England. It was here, too, that the unhappy, consumptive king, Edward VI. died. The Greenwich College for the Royal Navy now occupies the palace site.

December 27, 1776, Washington was invested by congress with supreme power; the first Union league was organized in Philadelphia in 1882, and the Penitentiary civil service bill was passed in 1882. Today the death of Knud Rasmussen, the explorer (1879), William W. Corcoran, who established the Corcoran art gallery, Washington (1798); Senator William Allen, who originated the expression "fifty-four or fifty" (1808), and Lucius Fairchild, the Wisconsin statesman (1821). Today is the date of the death of Pierre de Ronsard, poet (1555); Lord Kames, lawyer and metaphysician (1706); John Wilkes, celebrated demagogue (1727); Dr. Hugh Blair, eminent divine (1809); Charles Lamb, poet and essayist (1834), and Joseph Conrad, editor and miscellaneous writer (1857).

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.

Picture Sale.

25 per cent off on all framed pictures and art calendars. George W. Ebert & Co., 41 Main.

Established 1847.

Alcock's PLASTERS

The World's Greatest External Remedy.

Pains in the Back
Alcock's Plasters have no equal. Strengthen Weak Backs as nothing else can.

Pains in the Side
Alcock's Plasters relieve promptly and at the same time strengthen side and restore energy.

Alcock's is the original and genuine porous plaster. It is a standard remedy, sold by druggists in every part of the civilized world. Apply wherever there is Pain.

When you need a Pill
TAKE A Brandreth's Pill (Est. 1752.)
FOR CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, INDIGESTION, ETC. Purely Vegetable.

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED DECEMBER 27.

1858—The Utah legislature convened in Salt Lake City and organized by electing Daniel H. Wells president of the council and John Taylor speaker of the house.

1872—Susanah L. Richards, relief of the late Willard Richards, died near Mill Creek, Salt Lake county.

1886—John P. Jones and John Lee Jones of Emery, Iron county, and Joseph H. Thacher of Greenwiche, Platte county, were imprisoned in the penitentiary, the two former for unlawful cohabitation and the latter for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, all having been sentenced by Judge Boreman in the Second District court at Ogden. The Eighteenth Ward Independent schoolhouse was formally opened.

1888—Bishop Abram A. Kimball, who was pardoned by President Cleveland, was released, and Christian P. Borregard was discharged from the penitentiary.

1889—James Leatham was arrested in Salt Lake City for unlawful cohabitation.

1891—Franklin M. Anderson was accidentally killed in Salt Lake City by a railway train. Edwin Lambourn was discharged from the penitentiary.

1893—Martin Alfred of Fairview, Sanpete county, was arrested on the charge of adultery.

1899—State teachers' association opens its annual meeting with 600 present. Addressed by Dr. D. S. Jordan on the value of higher education.

1900—Announced that President McKinley will visit Salt Lake next summer. S. V. Durrah appointed general freight agent of the Rio Grande Western. Mrs. Anne Hunter, Utah pioneer, dies in Salt Lake.

1901—The American Smelting and Refining company formally notifies lead miners of reduction in price of lead to \$3.50 per hundred.

1902—Coroner's jury holds Dr. Payne responsible for death of Miss Anna B. Hill, and complaint charging murder in the first degree is filed. C. B. Markland placed in padded cell and will be examined as to his sanity. Mrs. Mary Sheppard sued street railway company for \$20.00 for death of her son. Merchants report record-breaking holiday trade.

1904—Daughters of the Confederacy confer crosses on veterans. Investigation shows that E. H. Schettler was insolvent for many years. William H. Rumel arrested for awful crime. cell in water plant.

1908—Robert Beare, chief mail clerk on U. S. mail train, has arm crushed by mail grabber at Devil's Slide.

IT WAS ECZEMA IT WAS RINGWORM

It Spread All Over His Head—If Touched It would Bleed and Leave Raw Spot—Could not Go to School—Spent \$200, Still He was Bald.

Got Cuticura. In Six Weeks He was Well and Had Growth of Hair.

"One day, when my boy was five years old, I noticed a sore on the top of his head. I was alarmed, so I called in Dr. — and he said it was eczema. After treating it for a week it spread all over his head, so the doctor advised us to see a specialist in New York, by the name of —. He said it was a bad case of ringworm and recommended a course of his. We doctor with him a long while, and spent about \$200 and the boy's head was still bald. He had a disgusting looking little head. It would scale over night and if you touched it it would bleed and leave a raw spot. All this time he had not been able to go to school, although he was eight years old. "Then an old druggist named — said, 'Why don't you take him to the — Hospital, as they have cured a young lady with the Cuticura Remedies.' But they said the young lady's case had been different. So we decided to try the Cuticura Remedies ourselves. We got Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent and they gave our boy immediate relief with the first application and in six weeks' time he was well and had a growth of hair. Now he is fourteen and has a finer growth of hair than my other children. The doctors all said he would be bald for life, would come out in white spots, and several doctors said to take the child to the incurable hospital. We had at least seven doctors and we received no benefit from any. Mrs. Harry Fee, Liberty Corner, N. J., Feb. 25, 1910."

Cuticura Remedies sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

TIZ--For Sore Feet
Cures Tired, Aching, Swollen, Sweaty Feet, Callouses, Bunions and Chilblains, right off. At all druggists 25c for a box. SCHRAMM JOHNSON, DRUGS, FIVE STORES.

KEITH O'BRIEN

Two Reasons Prompt This Unusual Sale of Knit Underwear

The unseasonable underwear weather and the annual inventory now ready to be taken

Our underwear sales are light because you have not been buying winter underwear. The stock must be reduced now. Nor can you put off purchasing. Winter with its rigorous elements must be counted on. The sale affords opportunity to utilize to advantage the merchandise certificate which you received Christmas, or the check. In any event the prices are indisputably low.

The underwear which we sell is of quality—it wears well, it fits well, it feels well.

25% Discount on Ladies' and Children's Winter Underwear

Entire lines included. This means the "Sterling," the "Mero-le," and the Swan brand of Swiss ribbed; also the children's in Mero-le, Globe and Thorn Apple brands.

LADIES' BLEACHED COTTON FLEECE UNION SUITS—High neck, long sleeves, ankle length. Our regular 75c value. Special, 49c a suit.

LADIES' VESTS AND PANTS—Fleece cotton, fleeced or peeler colored. Regular 35c value for 19c.

MISSES' UNION SUITS—Bleached, fleeced cotton, high neck, long sleeves, ankle length, all sizes. Regular 75c. Special 49c a suit.

CHILDREN'S FLEECE VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS—Bleached, peeler and gray. Regular 25c to 50c, and broken lots. To close out, 25c per garment.